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Long may She reign

Early Life Of Gracious Princess Taught Responsibilities Dramatic Turn Of Events Resulted In Accession To Throne

In the dim, early hours of April 21, 1926, a girl was born to the gracious young Duchess of York, and the World rejoiced. Few suspected that the baby Princess—baptized Elizabeth Alexandra Mary—would ever become the second Elizabeth to sit on England's throne.

Nobody at that time even though it probable that the Duke of York would ever become King. King George V, strong, soldierly and upright, gave promise of living for many years to come. His eldest son Edward, Prince of Wales, was next in line of succession and was immensely popular. The shy, retiring Albert, Duke of York, was only second in the line of succession.

Yet there were some who realized that there was a possibility that Elizabeth might some day become Queen, although they could hardly have foreseen the dramatic turn of events which was to lead to her succession.

The Princess's initiation into the limitations of Royal life began when she was only eight months old; her mother and father had to be separated from her for six months while they went to Australia to inaugurate the new capital.

Her early years were spent at 145 Piccadilly, into which her parents moved shortly after their arrival home. It was a happy environment—spacious rooms, quiet but elegant period furniture; a courtyard just large enough to shut out the noise of the Piccadilly traffic; a small garden at the back facing directly the undulating greensward of Hyde Park.

When learning to talk, the Princess mis-pronounced her name "Lilibet", a mistake which sounded so attractive that it was at once adopted and retained.

Lilibet was a great favorite with her grandparents and especially with her grandfather, King George V. She was a lovely child, but it was her odd mixture of impish candor and seriousness which endeared her to him. He laughingly told her—with truth—that she was the only person in the world ever to order him to "shut the door."

When she was four, her sister Margaret was born, and thereafter they were inseparable. Most of her early childhood years were spent in the country, at one of the family houses—at historic Glamis Castle, complete with its ghost, or the Royal Lodge at Windsor.

Private Tutoring

Lilibet's upbringing was strict but not repressive. She was taught at home, because a princess at school attracts too much attention. Her mother taught her to read and private tutors took over, teaching her French and German by the time she was 10, in addition to music, history and other subjects. She had her first piano lesson at the age of four, disliked geography but was fascinated by history in which, had she chosen, she could have earned an honours degree.

And underlying it all—discipline. She saw examples everywhere around her. She saw her parents cope with the never-ceasing round of duties, the endless correspondence, the constant callers. There were charities to be encouraged, new projects to be inspected, important visitors to entertain from all parts of the world. These crushing demands she saw accepted with grace, good humour and genuine interest. Duty came first; self last.

Her grandmother, Queen Mary, once gave her a salutary lesson in this. Girlishly, she enjoyed being

photographed, being cheered by waiting crowds and having kisses blown at her. On her visit to Olympia with her grandmother she said, "Won't the people be pleased to see me when we leave?" Lilibet was packed straight off home with a nurse—by a side door, where the crowds couldn't see her.

Move To Buckingham Palace

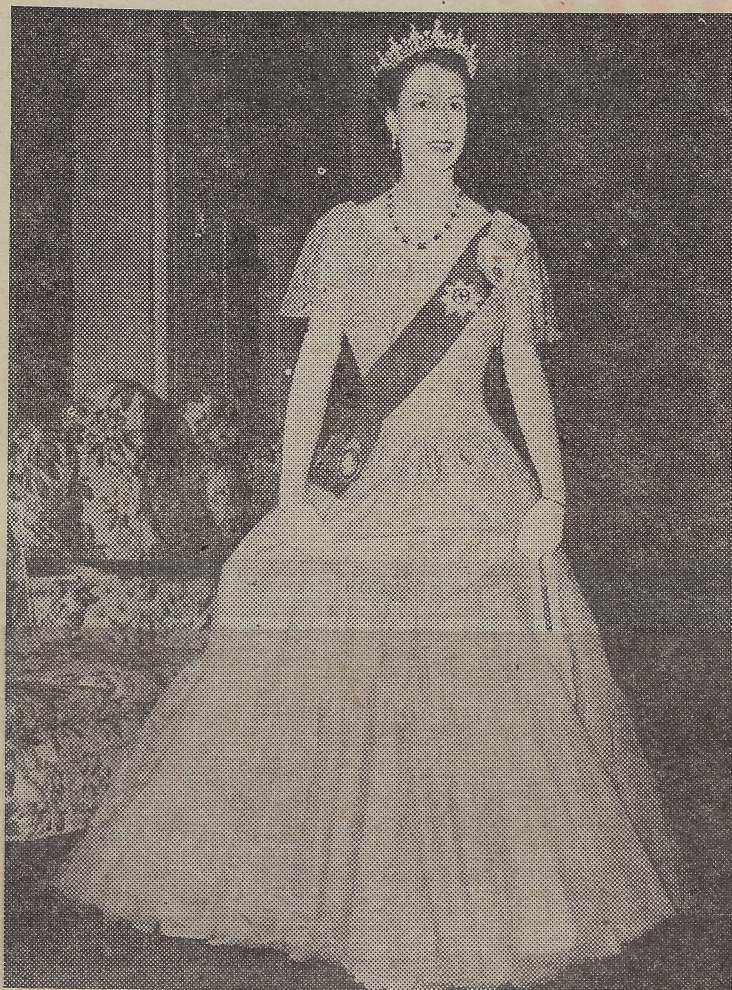
Then, at the age of 10, the Princess' childhood was virtually ended. Grandfather had died. The abdication of King Edward VIII shook the English-speaking world. Her father became King George VI.

From that day her upbringing was even more exacting. She moved with her family to Buckingham Palace. Direct in line of succession, she was trained in all she must know—the relations between various Commonwealth governments and the home country; the constitutional status of a King; the workings of the immensely complicated royal household.

Calmly and good-humouredly she took it all in her stride. She found time for plenty of reading, enjoying the works of E. M. Forester, Alexander Woolcott, H. G. Wells and Somerset Maugham. She developed musical preferences, playing Beethoven's Fifth Symphony whenever she could. Yet until 1945 she had never been to a cinema, ridden on a bus or been in a subway train.

Served With A.T.S.

In March, 1945, the Princess was gazetted honorary second subaltern in the A.T.S. (Auxiliary Territorial Service). By the age of 18 she was appointed a Councillor of State during the King's absence in the field of battle. She was an efficient driver in the war and had insisted on joining the A.T.S., although her father wondered at the



—British Travel Association photo

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II

wisdom of the heir to the throne exposing herself to the risks of active service.

In the Forces they found the Princess cool, cheerful and willing.

Gradually, however, she emerged as a public figure. Her broadcast to the children of the Empire during the Battle of Britain, so clear and spirited, began it all.

Royal Duties

A visit to Northern Ireland to launch a ship; the proclamation of peace; the tremendous ovation given to her family outside Buckingham Palace; her first journey outside the British Isles, with her parents on their visit to South Africa and Rhodesia—and back to London and romance. Rumor had long linked her name with Prince Philip of Greece. The little golden-haired girl was now in the full bloom of womanhood; Philip, the handsome sailor whom she had known since they were children, shared her love of music, interests and hobbies. She made her choice, it was a love match and her parents gave it their blessing. The nation rejoiced.

She had enjoyed a short era of adult freedom: theatres and cinemas, dances and parties. Now her

public duties multiplied and were added to the cares of a home. But everyone who saw her during her trip to Canada, representing her father at the Trooping of the Colour in 1951 and taking the salute, knew that she had achieved full stature. Here, we knew, was somebody who could be Queen.

Then, tragically, His Majesty King George VI succumbed to the intolerable burdens he had endured without complaint for his people's good. For Lilibet the freedom of childhood was now far behind, for "with one voice and Consent of Tongue and Heart" the "High and Mighty Princess Elizabeth Alexandra Mary" was proclaimed Queen Elizabeth the Second.

The Queen's Busy Day

One Of The World's Busiest People In Role Of Monarch, Wife, Mother

By any computation the present Queen is one of the—if not actually the busiest—women in the world.

It could be said that all lines of communication in an Empire covering nearly a quarter of the world's land surface meet at a central point known as Buckingham Palace. The Queen is not only the personification of the State. In law she is the supreme authority, an integral part of the legislature. This makes her the head of the judiciary in England and Wales, and Scotland, head of the Army, Navy and Air Force and the sole representative of the nation in international affairs.

Of course, in process of history, many of these prerogatives have become restricted. Today the Queen acts on the advice of her ministers—advice which she cannot constitutionally ignore. And the supreme legislative authority is the House of Commons and the House of Lords, which between them represent all elements of the nation.

But this does not mean that the Queen's duties are nominal; far from it. They are onerous and they are important. The Queen reigns, if she does not rule. She summons, prorogues and dissolves Parliament; she opens the new session with a speech from the throne; a Bill which has been passed by both legislative Houses requires her consent before it becomes law. The jurisdictions of the Courts derive from her; she makes appointments of peerages, knight-hoods and suchlike honours; as head of the established Church of England she is concerned with appointments within it. Her approval is required for a minister to assume office or a Cabinet to be formed.

Add to these duties of the Queen the manifold demands of participation in the ceremonial and public life of the nation, and one sees, to quote Mrs. Roosevelt, how heavy a burden lies on such young shoulders.

The Queen's diary is invariably crowded. Britain's new Ambassador to Turkey must be received before departing

Britons To See Religious Play In Abbey

Westminster Abbey, for the first time in history, will be the scene of a religious play shortly after the Coronation. First performance is June 15. This will be the first chance for the public to see the Abbey in its Coronation setting.

Composer Sir Wm. Walton Writes Coronation March

Orb and Sceptre is the title of a march which the Arts Council of Great Britain has commissioned from the composer, Sir William Walton, in honour of the Coronation. The march will be played for the first time on Coronation Day—June 2—in the program of music to be performed in Westminster Abbey, London, before the ceremony begins. The first public concert performance will be given in the Royal Festival Hall on June 7, by the London Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Sir John Barbirolli.

Acorns From Royal Oaks For Northern Ireland

In connection with Northern Ireland's plans for celebrating the Coronation, a novel scheme has been launched by the Ulster Society for the Preservation of the Countryside. Fifteen thousand acorns will be obtained from the royal oak trees in Windsor Great Park, England, and planted throughout Northern Ireland. Most of the acorns will be distributed through the schools and remainder will be issued to private individuals.

The spirit of Coronation Year is reflected in the new colours issued for the spring and summer of 1953 by the British Colour Council (13, Portman Square, London, W.1). The colours are for knitwear, wool, silk and rayon, cotton and leather. The 33 colours on the wool card have been arranged to give alternative suggestions for harmonizing and contrasting colours. There are 36 colours for silk and rayon, 22 for cotton, and 18 for leather.



Earl Marshal

—British Travel Association Photo

Prince Philip

The Man At The Queen's Side A Capable, Popular Consort



—British Travel Association Photo
H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh at Buckingham Palace. In the first formal portrait studies to be taken since the accession of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II, H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh is wearing the uniform of Lieut. Commander of the Royal Navy with aiguillettes as a personal A.D.C. to the late King, the Star of the Garter (top) and the Star of the Thistle. The Duke's medals are (left to right) 1939-45 Star, Atlantic Star, Africa Star, Burma Star (with Pacific Rosette), Italy Star, War Medal and Palm Leaf (mentioned in despatches), Coronation Medal, Greek Order of the Phoenix and French Croix de Guerre with Palm leaf.

It is an unwritten tradition in Britain that the head of the Royal household be a Navy man—and in every sense of the term the man at the Queen's side is a Navy man, through and through.

In a very real way, his Naval training has been of immeasurable help to Prince Philip in coping with his rather difficult position as Prince Consort, a position which in precise terms of precedence, can hardly be defined. But as head of his household and husband of Queen Elizabeth he is certainly the best-known citizen in Britain, and probably the most popular.

What is he like, the man at the Queen's side?

The Duke of Edinburgh was at one time sixth in line of succession to the Greek throne. His father was Prince Andrew of Greece, who died in 1943, and his mother Princess Alice of Battenberg, daughter of the first Marquess of Milford Haven.

He was born in Corfu, but from the start received a thoroughly British upbringing, spending most of his boyhood with his uncle, Lord Mountbatten, in whose house in Park Lane—as also at the White Lodge, Windsor and the Piccadilly home of the then Duke and Duchess of York—he quite frequently met Princess Elizabeth.

The young girl and the rather shy, lanky boy were good friends from the start, but it was only a childhood association. They exchanged presents and letters, but Philip, boy-like, was very much absorbed in boyish pursuits and had already announced his longing to make the Navy a career.

It was an ambition easy to gratify, for he had, as time proved, all the makings of a seaman—a willingness to work hard, a keen sense of discipline, a liking for the comradeship of men, a sense of adventure and a love of athletics. In due course Prince Philip was admitted to the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, where he won the King's Dirk for the best cadet.

Fond of Athletics

As a scholar—he was educated at the progressive school at Gordonstoun, Scotland, run by the distinguished German educationalist, Dr. Kurt Hahn—he was not outstanding. On the whole, he preferred games.

One characteristic of Prince Philip was remarked by all who met him as a boy. Although reserved, he was entirely without "side." He mixed with everyone without the slightest trace of self-consciousness and by his own ex-

"Merrie England," Luton Hoo's Coronation pageant, June 9-15, will have more than 1,000 performers in Elizabethan costume. The famous Luton Girls' Choir will take part with the well known singers Anne Ziegler and Webster Booth. Stands to accommodate 20,000 are being erected.

ample proved that he never wished or expected to compete on anything but equal terms.

Philip was a popular officer, though a strict disciplinarian. He had no side off duty, but would stand no nonsense at work. If he has a grievance, he gets it off his mind at once (he had some hard words to say to press photographers during a recent visit to a coal mine) and bears no malice. In action with the Royal Navy during the war—he saw his first action at the Battle of Matapan—his energy and cool bearing won high praise.

His hobbies and interests are in keeping with his temperament. The National Playing Fields Association, which provides playing fields for young children, has always been one of his favorite interests. He is fond of photography, amateur theatricals, gardening, swimming and boxing. He has made a special study of British history.

Engagement Announced

It was known before 1947 that

Sir Laurence and Lady Olivier, Noel Coward, and Cecil Beaton are among those organizing a ball in aid of the National Playing Fields Association at the Savoy Hotel for the night of the Coronation.

Reserve TV Equipment
Readied For Coronation

Alexandra Palace, London, home of the world's first public television service, is being equipped with a new medium power television installation (by Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Ltd., of Chelmsford, England). Vision and sound transmitters and associated equipment are being installed, as a reserve, in time for the Coronation.

Princess Elizabeth and Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten, R.N., had been seeing rather more of each other than social formality would demand. With unerring judgment the public sensed a reciprocal affection, and when for the first time the couple were allowed to meet each other for longer periods during a holiday in the Highlands of Scotland, everyone knew that an engagement was a virtual certainty. On July 9, 1947, King George VI, with great happiness, gave his consent to the betrothal of the Heiress-Presumptive to Lieutenant Mountbatten, R.N.

The whole nation and commonwealth were happy about the match, and those around the Princess were delighted, for they knew better than anyone else that it was indeed a love match. The marriage solemnized at Westminster Abbey was an event of great rejoicing and so, too, was the birth of Prince Charles a year later.

Everywhere the couple have been together—in Paris or Washington or Kenya—the Duke has proved immensely popular.

Many Responsibilities

What is the role of a Consort? He is, of course, in no sense a King and has no special authority. But as head of his family and confidential advisor to the Queen there is, manifestly, plenty of scope for his capacities. In the complex administration of the Royal household, in the management of the Royal estates and arranging of countless state ceremonies, his understanding and support will be of great value. His own patronage of learned societies, too, is not simply a well-meaning acceptance of duty. He knows a good deal about science and its vital importance in modern society.

Recognizes Tradition

On ceremonial occasions it will be noted that the Duke walks behind the Queen. He understands the recognized traditions of the monarchy too well to mind this. He has been nurtured and bred on British tradition; that the Queens and Kings of England must be in direct line of descent is something he not only knows but admires.

It may be rather old-fashioned, but the British still consider the description "British" to be a proud title not to be bestowed indiscriminately. When friends who know the Duke of Edinburgh describe him as being "as British as they make 'em" they mean it in the very highest sense a compliment.

The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk are joint presidents of a Coronation Ball which will take place at the Albert Hall this month. A midnight 'Pageant of Coronations' will illustrate historic incidents of bygone ceremonies.

Wonderful Pageant

Impressive Procession 'Ere Coronation Of Queen Victoria

It is a fair assumption that when Queen Elizabeth II is crowned on June 2 this year, the ceremony in all its intricate detail will run without the unfortunate hitches which marked but did not mar the coronation of her great-great-grandmother Queen Victoria.

At the time of Queen Victoria's coronation in June, 1838, there was a deficiency in the national budget and a pessimistic few pressed for an "austerity" coronation, shorn of its more costly trimmings. But neither Parliament nor the people would hear of it. However, it was decided to scrap the usual banquet in Westminster Hall—perhaps because, on the previous occasion, when George IV became King, most of the table silver was stolen by souvenir hunters.

Colorful Procession

The procession from Buckingham Palace started at 10 a.m. and was an impressive sight. Ambassadors and ministers, bands, the royal carriages, more bands, the Yeomen of the Guard, officers and officials, cavalry—and the Queen in her state carriage, drawn by eight cream-coloured horses. She received a great ovation from the crowds on her way to the Abbey, where the ceremony, with all its solemnity and involved ritual, must certainly have been a trial to her.

One queer feature of the procession was a gentleman who looked more important than all the others put together, and whose identity was speculated upon, with considerable inaccuracy, by the crowds. He was, in fact, the Austrian Ambassador and his scintillating aspect, covered as he was from head to foot in jewels—even to the heels of his boots—was breath-taking.

The police control of crowds and traffic was not nearly so efficient as it is today, for at Piccadilly the Queen was held up for 45 minutes.

The ceremony in the Abbey differed in few respects from the ceremony to be enacted this month, but there were certain blunders which will be most certainly avoided.

Her Majesty was supported on either side by the Bishops of Bath and Wells and Durham.

One of their primary jobs was to keep the Queen informed of what was expected of her in the long and exhausting ceremony, but both were at times vague as to what happened next. This was a sore trial for the Queen, who desired so earnestly to comply strictly with tradition.

Ring Was Too Small

The ceremony of recognition, the taking of the oath, the anointing and pronouncement of the blessing, went smoothly enough—allowing for the fact that the Queen had not been sufficiently informed of what was to take place—but when the insignia of Royalty had been handed to her, the moment of receiving the coronation ring was a painful one. It had been made too small, but the Archbishop of Canterbury insisted on putting it on the fourth finger of the Queen's right hand, causing her pain and making it very difficult, afterwards, to get it off again.

Lords Paid Homage

When it came to the point when the peers of the Realm had to pay homage, Victoria kept her queenly dignity when she might easily have jeopardized it by a justifiable but inopportune smile—or even a reprimand. The procedure was for the Lords Spiritual to kneel around, saying the words of homage:

"I do become your liege man of life and limb, and of earthly worship, and faith and truth I will bear unto you to live and die against all

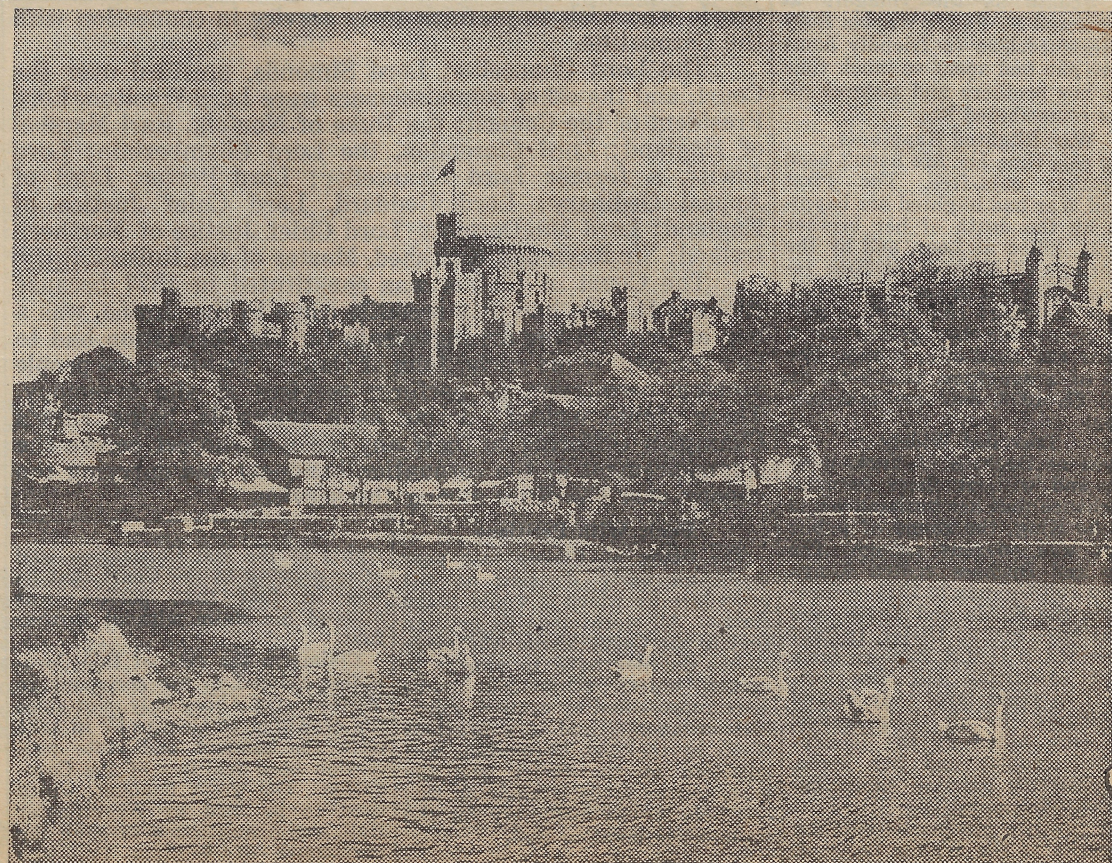
manner of folk, so help me God."

This was followed by kissing Her Majesty's hand, though certain princes touched the Queen's crown and kissed her left cheek. With minor variations, this was performed by 21 marquesses, 93 earls, 19 viscounts and 91 barons. Some of them were aged and weak on their legs, and the Queen took quite a buffeting in the process. One knocked her crown so roughly as to give her a severe headache, while Lord Rolle fell while ascending the dais and was helped to his feet by the Queen herself!

Retained Poise

Queen Victoria did complain after the event that the bishops might have known their job better, but throughout the coronation kept her poise and good humour, even when, walking in her heavy train, some of the bearers, halting unpredictably, jerked her backwards!

At last, to the swelling strain of Hallelujah Chorus, the proceedings were over, and soon the streets rang with frenzied cheers as the procession began its drive back to the palace. And that night London and the Empire made merry as never before with fireworks and fairs, beer and balloons—not toy ones, but real ones with passengers. One balloon made a bad landing, the only accident of any size on an occasion when, because of vast crowds and an excess of spirits, accidents could happen all too easily.



Windsor Castle, the centuries-old home of Britain's sovereigns, stands proudly on the banks of the Thames a few miles upstream from London. The

Royal Standard flying at the masthead on the Round Tower shows that the sovereign is in residence.

—British Travel Association Photo

Queen Mother's Stoical Conduct Greatly Strengthened Monarchy

Before the departure of the 1st Battalion, the Black Watch, for active service in Korea, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother inspected and addressed the Battalion at Crail Camp, Fife. It was May, 1952, less than four months after the loss of her husband, King George VI, but she had insisted on bidding Godspeed to the famous Battalion of which she is Colonel-in-Chief.

The men on parade saw the same gracious lady who had come on three previous occasions when they had left to take up arms in a distant land. Here was the same poise, the same quiet, open smile, the same encouragement and interest in the regiment; no hint of the almost intolerable strain she had undergone. Here was the same charming lady who was able, during the war, to visit Londoners with her husband to comfort them after the air raids, cool and unruffled after a deliberate bombing of Buckingham Palace which had almost cost their lives.

Ten days later the Queen Mother, with her daughter Princess Margaret, made a four-hour flight in a de Havilland Comet jet airliner, travelling a distance of 1,850 miles and flying over France, Switzerland and Italy. Much of the flight was at a height of 40,000 feet at a speed of 500 miles an hour. During the flight the Queen Mother took over the controls as first pilot.

Her Majesty the Queen Mother was born on August 4th, 1900. Her father was the late Earl of Strathmore, who died in 1944. Her mother, Cecilia, died just before the war at the age of 76. Most of Her Majesty's early days were spent at Glamis.

Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, as a young woman, was petite, full of vitality and of quite extraordinary beauty—a very Scottish type of beauty with her bright blue eyes, splendid complexion, jet black hair and easy, aristocratic carriage. A lively interest in everything about her and a frank, friendly manner were the main features of her temperament.

Met Young Duke

She had met the man who was to become her husband, when he was a boy of six, at a children's party. He was a frail boy, and before he became Duke of York his strength had been over-taxed in the Navy and the Royal Air Force. As a youth, he was shy, kindly, religious and keen, but with little appetite for public life. He was afflicted with a defect of speech which caused him embarrassment and frustration. He proposed three times before Lady Bowes-Lyon was able to accept his hand, but from the outset their marriage, which took place at Westminster Abbey on April 26, 1923, was supremely happy.

Given Royal Title

Their marriage was a precedent insofar as she was not of royal birth, though her family is, of course, of very ancient lineage. In fact she has royal blood in her veins, dating back to the time when Sir John Lyon of Glamis married Princess Jean, daughter of King Robert II, in 1377. At the wedding breakfast King George V conferred upon the Duchess of York the dignity and title of Royal Highness.

The royal couple spent their honeymoon at a beautiful country house in Dorking, Surrey, which once belonged to the playwright Sheridan. She was now a public figure, and at 22 was still as sweet and sedate as the villagers at Glamis and St. Paul's Walden Bury in Hertfordshire (a friendly home where she had spent so much time with her brothers and sisters) always remembered her.

War Blighted Happiness

By this time her life hadn't been altogether care-free. The First World War had blighted her happiness by the death of her brother Fergus, killed at Loos, and by the sufferings of Michael, at first reported killed but in fact a prisoner. But in marriage she found a perfect outlet for her genius as a mother and head of a family. The birth of a daughter, Elizabeth, on April 21, 1926, saw her radiantly happy.

Travelled Widely

Even as Duchess of York, however, and without there seeming any chance that her husband would ever be King, the round of public duties was onerous enough. The Duke and Duchess visited Kenya Colony and Uganda in 1924, returning via the Sudan and Egypt, and a year later visited Ulster. In 1927 they sailed in H.M.S. Renown for a tour of Australia and New Zealand. Two years later they visited Scandinavia. In all their travels they were noted as the ideally-matched couple; and her smile, that pleasant, genuine smile, became world-famous.

Her favorite pastime is reading, the works of Sir Walter Scott, J. M. Barrie and Jane Austen being her main preference. She likes flowers and dogs. She rode to

hounds occasionally but on the whole was not over-fond of sport, except, perhaps, angling.

The abdication and her husband's accession to the throne meant immense responsibilities for her. King George VI was not robust, and his Consort's support, as he so often remarked, meant a great deal to him. With loving patience she helped him to surmount his speech defect. The happy family life she was able to provide and the keen personal interest she showed in all his duties, did much to sustain him, especially through the war years.

Remained In London

That famous smile meant a lot during the war. Bombed-out families saw it when the Royal Couple appeared, as if by magic, after a heavy air-raid. Once in East London another air-raid started when they were out comforting the homeless, and they were forced to



—British Travel Association photo

The Queen Mother

take shelter; the people remember their calm behavior on that occasion and admired greatly their decision to stay in London during the blitz, despite the all-too-real hazards.

Those war years had been an immense strain on the King, and she knew it. She did her best in the years to follow to spare him physical fatigue, and throughout his illnesses she never once betrayed the anxiety she must of necessity have been feeling. But the nation knew, as it knows now, how much it owes to her patient

good humor and acceptance of duty.

So now, although her daughter is now Queen Elizabeth the Second, and although the Queen Mother, in terms of precedence, plays a secondary role, the Commonwealth's affection for her is undiminished. During her 29 years of marriage she strengthened still further the unifying influence of the British monarchy. The assurance of our new Queen, and the loyalty her name invokes are the fruits of the Queen Mother's example and service.

The Historic Court Of Claims

In the panelled offices of the Privy Council in Whitehall meets one of the strangest courts in the whole of the British Commonwealth. Nine of the highest dignitaries in the land, appointed by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth to hear and determine claims of services to be performed at the Coronation, hold court.

The Court of Claims, as it is called, meets before every Coronation to hear and decide appeals from the numberless people who wish to perform some service in connection with the Coronation.

The Lord Chancellor, Lord Simonds, presided over the Court, and the other commissioners were Lord Woolton, Lord President of the Council; the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England; Lord Clarendon, the Lord Chamberlain; Lord Jowitt, a former Lord Chancellor; Lord Porter, Lord of Appeal Ordinary; Lord Goddard, Lord Chief Justice of England; Lord MacDermott, Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland; Sir Raymond Evershed, Master of the Rolls.

The Court of Claims was constituted in 1377 because Richard II, who had only recently come to the throne, was a boy of ten, and the arrangements for his Coronation had to be arranged by his uncle, John of Gaunt. To him came people seeking permission to perform services at the ceremony. These rights included acting as a constable, being King's Champion (offering to fight any disloyal subject before the commencement of the coronation banquet) and carrying the canopy over the King during the service.

Dealt With Petitions

The Court of Claims last year made an early decision on the procedure by which it would judge claims. All were made by petition sent to the Court. Those who made claims did not have to appear in person unless summoned; some were represented by counsel, solicitors or agents, and if a previous claim at the last Coronation was admitted by the Court, and the same person made it again on this occasion, it was customary for the claimant to mention that.

Restricts Claims

If no counter claim was made by somebody else, a person granted

rights at the last Coronation, and after proving to the Court that he was in fact that person, was allowed his claim without further fuss.

Claims in the case of this Coronation related to the ceremony in Westminster Abbey only. Not since the crowning of George IV in 1821 have the banquet and state procession been features of the Coronation. The great banquet, which used to be held in Westminster Hall, was discontinued through the parsimony of William IV, who even wanted to abolish the Coronation ceremony itself!

This meant that the lord of the

manor of Liston was not able to claim "to bring wafers for the Queen to eat during the second course," nor was the Lord of the Isle of Man able to ask to "bring two falcons."

No Knight In Armor

Many regret that the banquet is no longer held. It must have been a stirring sight to see the greatest dignitaries of the land celebrating the Coronation in the vast hall in the presence of the Sovereign. The arrival of the King's Champion, actually riding into the hall in full armor and on a white horse, flinging down the glove of defiance must have been a stirring spectacle—even if no man had the temerity to accept the challenge.

A pity, too, that the Lord Mayor of London was denied his historic privilege "to serve in hotelry (i.e., look after the drink) and assist the Chief Butler."

Many Seek Honors

Between 1901 and 1902, before the Coronation of Edward VII, the Court of Claims was particularly hard-worked, and there were so many contestants for privileges that the Court proceedings filled a bulky volume. But in both 1910 and 1936 the only claim to be actually disputed related to the carrying of the Great Spurs, emblems of the King's knighthood. The muddle arose from the fact that the first person recorded as carrying the spurs was John Marshal, at the Coronation of Richard I in 1189. He had the privilege by virtue of being Master of the Horse, but this right reverted to the Crown and was re-granted to various families.

As a result, many thought the right was hereditary, instead of official, and a multiplicity of claims resulted. In 1936 three claims were made: one by five petitioners who claimed the right

400 Choristers Blend Voices For Coronation Service

A choir of 400 voices will take part in the Coronation Service in Westminster Abbey. The choral ensemble will consist of the complete choirs of Westminster Abbey, H.M. Chapels Royal, St. Paul's Cathedral and St. George's Chapel, Windsor, together with representatives of a number of other choirs, including some choristers from the Commonwealth. The orchestra of 60 players will be drawn from the leading English orchestras, and the fan fares will be played by the trumpeters of the Royal Military School of Music (Kneller Hall). The Director of Music for the service is Dr. William McKie, organist of Westminster Abbey.

Queen Elizabeth Gave Approval To Invitation Design

Design of the invitation card sent to guests who attend the Coronation ceremonies in Westminster Abbey were personally approved by the Queen. Miss Joan Hassall, R.E., well-known illustrator and wood-engraver, designed the card, and Mr. S. B. Stead, the official Artist and Scribe of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, was responsible for the lettering.

to appoint a deputy to carry out the duty on their joint behalf; and by two single claimants, Lord Hastings and Lord Churston. The last two were, eventually, granted the privilege.

One ancient tradition will certainly be retained, though in modified form, and that is the right of the Barons of the Cinque Ports (five famous ports which in the long ago rendered service to the Crown) to carry a canopy over the Queen. Centuries ago this fine canopy, in cloth-of-gold or purple silk and with a silver-gilt bell on each corner, and supported by four silver-covered staves, was borne aloft in the procession from Westminster Hall to the Abbey, and then inside the Abbey as far as the dais where the Coronation took place.

Barons, Lords Share Honor

At the last Coronation the Barons' claim was allowed, but could only be enacted within the Abbey, the procession being no longer a feature of the ceremonies. But as things turned out, canopies were only held over the King and Queen during the anointing, when the Barons, according to ancient custom, should be waiting at the foot of the dais. As a compromise the King's canopy was held by four Knights of the Garter and the Queen's by four peeresses. As the various standard bearers passed to their places they handed their staves to the Barons.

An Unusual Case

One curious precedent will be set during this Coronation. Many privileges are vested in the ownership of land, because centuries ago Kings granted tenures in return for personal services rendered. But in the course of time, land necessarily changes hands. For instance, the Duke of Newcastle, who is the Lord of the Manor of Worksop, Nottinghamshire, inherits the right to present the glove for the Queen's right hand at the Coronation. But the Duke has merged the manor into a limited liability company.

So for the first time in history a commercial concern requested the Court of Claims to grant it the privilege, asking that the Duke of Newcastle be permitted to act as the company's deputy.

Canadian Wrote Anthem

Among the music to be heard in Westminster Abbey during the Coronation service is an anthem, specially composed for the event by Dr. Healey Willan, distinguished Canadian composer.

Riverbank Concerts

Orchestral and band concerts will be held twice daily on the South Bank of London's river Thames during Coronation Week.

Earl Marshal Of England, Duke Of Norfolk Responsible For Details Of Great Ceremony

On the eve of June 2nd, 1953, the eyes of the world will be focussed upon Westminster Abbey and the historic ceremony to be enacted there. Hyde Park will be crowded with sleepers (there were 50,000 last time) determined to be first in place along the procession route. The annexe to the Abbey will have been built, the precious tickets entitling the bearers to enter the Abbey will have been issued, and everyone will have been assigned a place in the coronation procession itself. The Crown Jewels will be in the Abbey under guard.

Everything will be in readiness, and within a few hours the spectacle, with all its incredible complexity and colour, will begin to unfold.

There will be mounting excitement, but one man will be calm through it all. He is the Earl Marshal of England, His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, who by hereditary right is responsible for every detail of great ceremonial occasions. Although only 44, he has carried out his duties since the age of 27. These have included arrangements for the funeral of King George V, the coronation of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in 1937, the wedding of our present Queen and the funeral of King George VI.

On the last occasion he had only ten days in which to make the immensely detailed preparations, yet the disciplined solemnity of that sad occasion won him high praise. In his vivid scarlet tunic, crossed with the blue sash of the Order of the Garter, and carrying his golden baton, the emblem of his ancient office, he was an impressive figure.

The Duke is head of the College of Arms and of the Kings-of-Arms, Heralds and their Pursuivants; some of their titles, such as Rouge Dragon and Blue-mantle Pursuivant, are as romantic as their uniforms. He is a multi-millionaire, has estates in Sussex (Arundel Castle is his favourite home), Sheffield, Dumfriesshire (Caelaverock Castle), Suffolk and Oxfordshire. His family plate is said to weigh a ton. He is a Roman Catholic, and has four daughters but no son.

Masterly Organizer

The Earl Marshal's habitual expression is one of quiet, unruffled attention. He is a masterly organizer, and likes economy in words, clear thinking and action. Whether as a farmer, magistrate, soldier or state official, these qualities have all been remarked upon by those who work with him.

Even so, nobody has envied him his burden. He has planned the route of the procession and co-ordinated with the police plans for security and order. These were consultations with the heads of Service departments on the contingents and representatives of the various services in the procession, and for the lining of the route. The most precise arrangements were made with the Constable of the Tower of London for the transport and guarding of the priceless crown jewels.

The biggest headache, undoubtedly, was the allocation of tickets for the ceremony itself. Normally the Abbey holds about 2,500 people

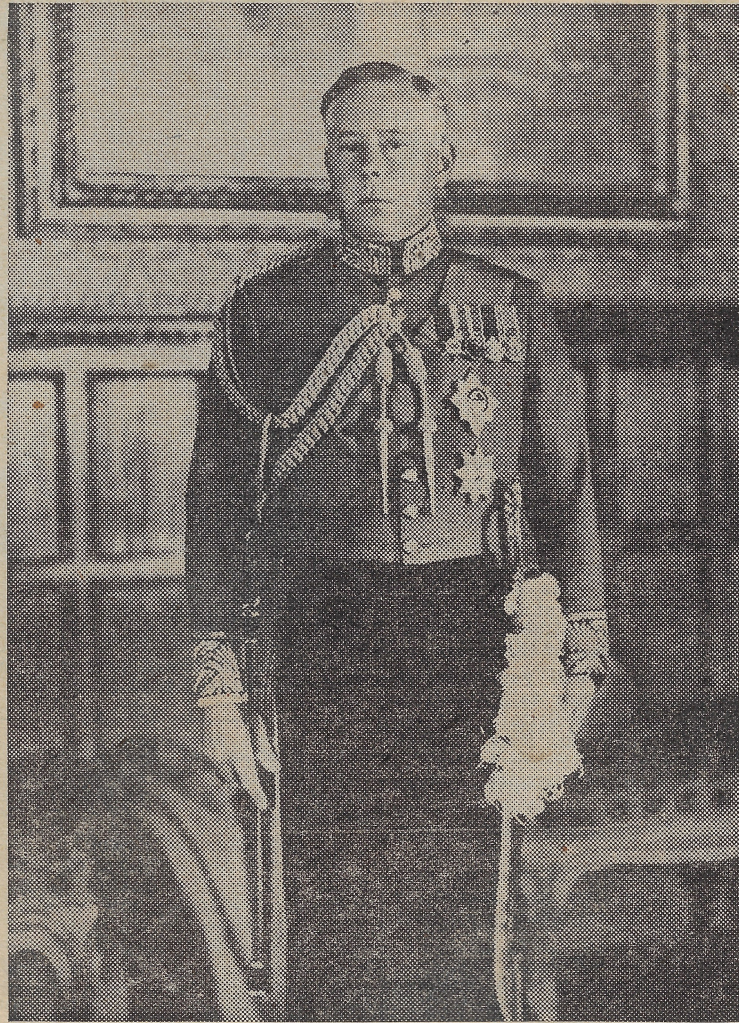
but at the last Coronation the seating capacity was increased to 7,700, tiers and galleries being erected within the Abbey. Hundreds of workmen erected the scaffolding, laid protective covering on the stone floor, and arranged temporary openings for ingress and egress. Glass was removed from some windows so that spectators can go straight to their seats.

Many Problems

Among the most difficult decisions to make were those regarding the guest lists. Who should be invited and where should they be placed? Nobody must be offended, but there just isn't room for everyone. Every Dominion, Colony, Dependency and the representatives of every foreign power had to be considered. Such was also the case in the claims of heredity. Canada is important, but tiny San Marino had to be remembered also. Nor could the limited seating be allocated solely on the basis of Empire unity, diplomatic precedence or historic precedent; for public-service must also be considered. At the last Coronation ordinary working people, the widows or dependents of some who had fallen in war, had seats which were refused to the rich or high-ranking.

Timing Important

The timing of everything is supremely important. "Norfolk,



The Duke of Norfolk taken in uniform as Earl Marshall at the Proclamation at St. James' Palace.

E. M.," as he signs himself, tells bishops and ambassadors, knights and newspapermen, where to put themselves and when to arrive. The contingents of the procession must know where to be and when to join up. And there are numberless physical details—the laying of an immense carpet, 173 feet long, the preparation and placing of all the equipment used in the ritual.

Works With Commission

Much of the advance planning was done by the Coronation Commission, of which the Duke of Edinburgh is chairman and the Earl Marshal his deputy. It includes 36 representatives of Great Britain; Canada, Australia, New

Zealand, South Africa, Pakistan and Ceylon (India, being a Republic within the Commonwealth and not, unlike other Dominions, acknowledging Queen Elizabeth as Queen of India, has no member on the Commission). It also includes the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Fisher, prominent ministers and representatives of the main political parties.

Numberless matters of delicacy are involved in the arrangements. There were raised eyebrows at the last Coronation for instance when the Russian and German ambassadors were placed next to each other.

The Earl Marshal's vast experience was needed at sessions of

Leisurely View Of Coronation Coach For Many Britons

Few people are ever able to take a leisurely and detailed view of the Coronation Coach and its escort. They see it only as it passes on the crowded Coronation route. But a pre-view is to be provided this year—three months before the Queen is crowned. A replica in full colour and exact detail on a two-thirds scale was made by artists and sculptors for presentation at the Ideal Home Exhibition at Olympia, London, March 3-28).

This representation—which includes the eight grey horses, outriders, walking men, Yeomen of the Guard, and the escorting officers of the Household Cavalry—has cost many times the amount of the original coach when it was built in 1762.

The British Council of Industrial Design has announced a competition for designs of outdoor seats for parks, beaches, bus-stops, and so on. Since many local authorities plan to commemorate the Coronation by providing new public seats, the Council hopes to assist by fostering a high standard of design.

the Court of Claims, an ancient tribunal which, ever since the accession of Richard II in 1377, has met to consider claims to perform certain services for the Sovereign. The Court usually meets in the Privy Council Office in Whitehall with either the Lord Chief Justice or Lord Chancellor as president.

The most prominent of citizens concerned with the Coronation presented their claims in the normal way. Thus the claim from the Dean and Chapter of Westminster Abbey was "to instruct the Queen in the Rites and Ceremonies and to assist the Archbishop of Canterbury..." There was another claim "...to carry the Royal Standard of Scotland as Hereditary Royal Standard Bearer for Scotland."

All claimants trace their rights through ancestry or historic precedent. But not all claims are easy to resolve. Should there, for instance, be a Queen's Champion? The King's Champion used to be one of the most interesting features of the Coronation. A banquet at Westminster Hall once followed the Coronation, at which, before food was served, the Lord High Constable and Earl Marshal, accompanied by the King's Champion, entered on horseback. The Herald would then proclaim that "if any person, of what degree soever, high or low, shall deny or gainsay our sovereign lord... here is his Champion, who saith that he lieth, and is a false traitor, being ready in person to combat with him..." The King's Champion then threw down the gauntlet, which lay there until the Herald picked it up and returned it to him. Three times the glove was thrown (nobody in history ever accepted the challenge) and then the King drank the Champion's health.

A pleasant custom, but it went into disuse in 1821. A claim to exercise the right of Champion may be made and heard, however.

Not Remunerative

What pay will the Earl Marshal get for arranging the greatest and solemn pageant in history? His salary is £20 a year. Being a rich man, 19s 6d in every £1 goes in income tax, so in fact he will receive ten shillings for his year's gruelling labour.

shown in public demands upon the Queen.

The Queen, however, has taken up her duties with unruffled enthusiasm and great understanding. She has a mission which, though well within her capacities, few people in this world could undertake successfully.

There was an exhibition of Westminster Abbey's treasures in St. James's Palace during February and March. Plate, vestments, historic objects and works of art were shown, including a portrait of Richard II which is believed to be the earliest painted portrait of an English sovereign.

Queen's Busy Day

(Continued from Page 2)

to take up his duties. India's new High Commissioner in London must be received. The president and secretary call to submit the business of the Royal Academy of Arts.

Grasps Essentials Readily

A host of official documents must be examined; the cabinet agenda, the contents of those red-leather covered despatch boxes from the Foreign Office; the minutes and proceedings of defence committees. There will be correspondence or visits from her personal representatives abroad, such as ambassadors and governors-general. The state documents which go to the Prime Minister go also to the Queen, and she has already astonished those about her by her ready grasp of essentials.

These constitutional duties are not purely formal because if things are done in the name of the Queen, she must keep well informed about them. Every day, for instance, she reads a detailed summary of the Commonwealth newspapers.

Many Documents to Read

Documents are usually dealt with in the morning. The Queen sees her private secretary as soon as she has read the newspapers, consults cabinet papers and then goes over the business of the day. Various other documents come for consideration, and then correspondence is answered. There is Hansard—the

Song Competition

For Coronation Year the Uist and Barra Association of Glasgow, Scotland, is organizing a competition for a new song by a bard from the islands of Uist or Barra, or for a new song composed in honour of either island.

verbatim proceedings of the House of Commons and the House of Lords—to be read. There will be appeals from municipalities, charities and public institutions of all kinds, hoping that she can grace their proceedings.

At lunch there is usually some important visitor. Afterwards there may be public duties, often necessitating a long journey by train. There may be discussions with the Keeper of the Privy Purse on the details of management of the royal estates. There are details of the Coronation to discuss with the Earl Marshal of England; perhaps the new designs for postage stamps or the new coinage will have to be examined, or the arrangements for some state function approved.

Heavy Correspondence

Correspondence is often very heavy, and Buckingham Palace has, naturally enough, its own post office. And on special occasions, such as the death of King George VI, the incoming mail can be enormous; on that occasion over 15,000 letters and telegrams were received in a single day.

The duties of a monarch have increased immensely during the last 50 years, mainly because participation in public life as distinct from constitutional and ceremonial life, has grown as civilization has become more complex. Remembering the strain to which the late King was subject, and with an uneasy feeling that his uncomplaining acceptance of heavy burdens may have blinded us to the fact that they were too heavy, even for a robust man, hopes have been expressed that moderation will be



Scene in Westminster Abbey during the Coronation of King George VI. This will be re-enacted when Queen Elizabeth II is crowned June 2nd.

Colourful Coronation Ceremony

Every Detail Of Stately Ritual Has Its Special Significance

No ceremony in the world is so colourful, so complex and so impressive as the crowning of an English Sovereign. The sense of occasion inspired by the presence of the most distinguished people in the world; the majesty of Westminster Abbey itself, its grey stones steeped in the history of centuries; the brilliant robes and uniforms; tiaras, medals and orders scintillating in the mellow light... the stately ritual, the prayers, the music and singing... it is a symphony in sight and sound.

But it is, of course, very much more than that. It is a service of dedication, evolved over a thousand years. It is rich in symbolism—meanings conveyed by signs, gestures, rituals and objects. And there are innumerable survivals from the ceremonies of long ago.

Queen "Recognized"

One of the oldest is probably the ceremony of "recognition", a direct survival of the old custom, in Anglo-Saxon times, of the election of kings by the bishops and people. As the royal procession moves up the Church and the national anthem is played, the Queen reaches a raised dais between the high altar and the choir. The Archbishop of Canterbury moves, together with the Lord Chancellor, Lord Great Chamberlain, Lord High Constable and the Earl Marshal, to first one side of the stage and then another, so that the waiting throng are addressed from every direction. Then he makes his declaration and appeal:

"Sirs, I here present unto you Queen Elizabeth, the undoubted Queen of this Realm: Wherefore, all you who are come this day to do your homage and service, are you willing to do the same?"

Dramatic Moment

While these words are spoken, the Queen stands by the chair and, turning shows herself to the congregation, in all four directions. This is a dramatic moment, and one that seldom fails to bring a lump to the throat of a visiting spectator, for the concourse signify their approval with the fervent cry of GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

The cheers ring out, the trumpets blare, and we are taken back over fifteen hundred years, when kings were elected by the spoken votes of their people.

Now the real ceremony of Coronation begins, for when the bishops and choir have sung the Litany, Holy Communion is celebrated.

Solemn Oath

The Coronation Oath, which is next administered, has changed in wording over the centuries. In its earliest form the king has three main duties; to maintain the peace of the Church, and civil peace, to prevent wrong-doing and to uphold justice with mercy. "Their office", wrote Professor Trevelyan, "was sacrosanct, a commission from God, not to do their own pleasure but to enforce the law, by and through which they reigned."

In the past there has been dis-

pute as to whether the oath bound the king to accept future parliamentary legislation. Charles the First was disabused by losing his head, James the Second, who wanted to make laws as well as uphold them, was driven from his throne by the revolution of 1688. When William and Mary were welcomed by parliament as joint sovereigns, a new oath was worded, and except for minor changes has remained substantially the same ever since.

Amendments Necessary

The Union with Scotland, the Disestablishment of the Church of Ireland and the changing constitutional status of the member countries of the Commonwealth have, of course, necessitated amendments. Because of constitutional changes which have taken place since the Coronation of King George VI, some alterations will probably have to be made in the wording of the oath taken by the new Queen. If the oath follows the form observed at the last Coronation, the Archbishop of Canterbury will demand of the Queen:

Archbishop: Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the peoples of Great Britain, Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa... according to their respective laws and customs?

The Queen: I solemnly promise so to do.

Archbishop: Will you to your power cause Law and Justice, in Mercy, to be executed in all your judgements?

The Queen: I will.

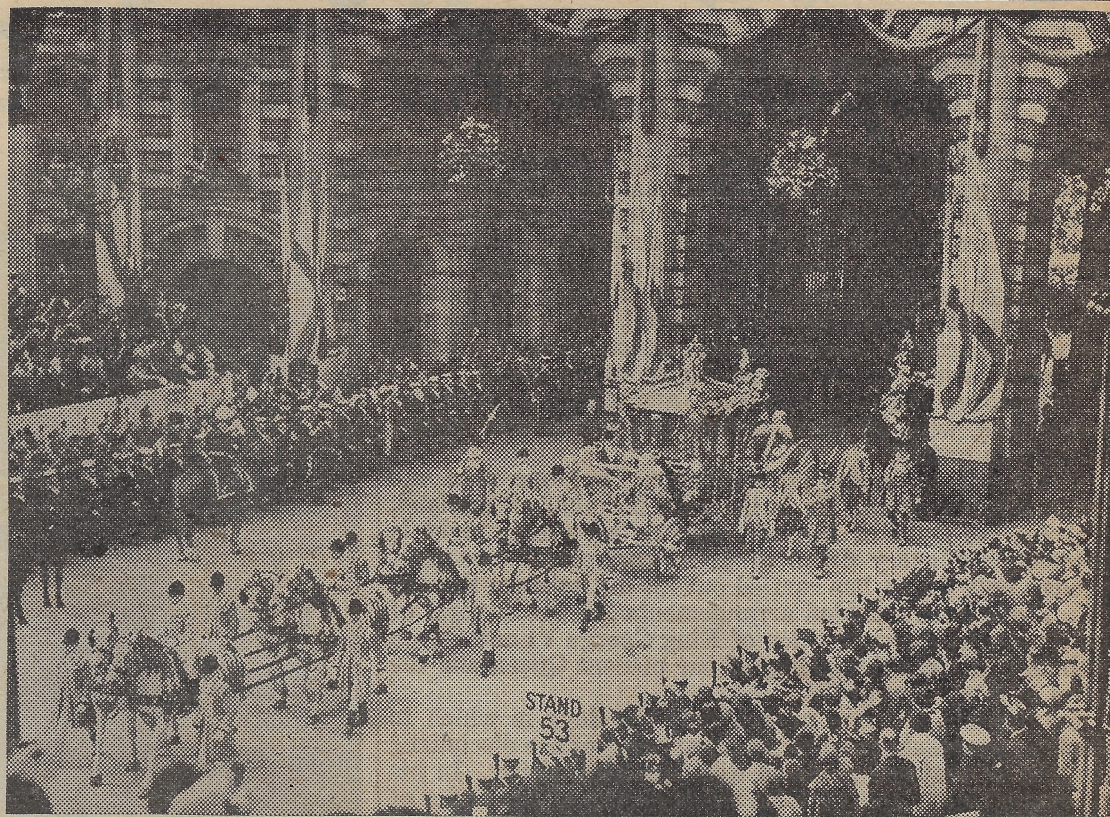
She next promises to maintain the "Protestant Reformed Religion" established by law and preserve the settlement of the Church of England. Next follows the most solemn moment of the Coronation Service—the anointing. The choir sings the hymn "Veni, Creator Spiritus", after which the Archbishop, in a prayer, will say:

"O Lord, Holy Father, who by anointing with oil didst of old make and consecrate kings, priests and prophets... Bless and sanctify thy chosen servant ELIZABETH, who by our office and ministry is now to be anointed with this Oil, and consecrated Queen of this Realm."

Anointing Ceremony

The Queen will discard her outer robes and seat herself in the ancient Coronation Chair, containing the Scone Stone, on which kings were crowned over eight hundred years ago. The chair itself was finished in 1301, and has been used continually ever since. The holy Oil is poured into a silver-gilt spoon from the ampulla, a gold vessel shaped like an eagle, and the Queen will be anointed on the head, the breast and the palms of both hands by the Archbishop. "As Solomon was anointed king by Zadok... so be you anointed, blessed and consecrated Queen over this people..."

The significance of these words is that by the ceremony of anointing, evidence was given of the Di-



As the procession will appear to Coronation visitors. Above is pictured that of the late King George VI passing under Admiralty Arch on the way to Westminster Abbey.

vine selection of the Kings of Israel; similarly, the sovereigns of Britain are blessed to their responsibility.

Symbolic of Power

Now come the emblems of temporal power. The golden spurs, emblems of chivalry, are removed from the altar by the Dean of Westminster and handed to the Lord Chamberlain, who touches Her Majesty's heels with them. The magnificent State Sword, made for £6,000 for the Coronation of George IV in 1821, is handed to the Queen by the Archbishop with the admonition to "... do justice, stop the growth of iniquity, protect the holy Church of God, help and defend widows and orphans..." At the head of the hilt is a huge diamond hedged in with rubies. The rest is heavily encrusted with diamonds, while the scabbard is pure gold.

This sword is girt about a king, but will be placed in the Queen's right hand. It is heavy, and will later be "redeemed" for 100 shillings after the Queen has placed it herself on the altar. (The point here is that at the moment of handing over to the sovereign the sword becomes the property of the Church, but is later recovered by the Keeper of the Jewel House from the Archbishop.)

Regal Emblems

The emblems of regality follow; the beautiful Imperial Robe in rich cloth-of-gold, embroidered in purple silk and enriched with coronets, eagles, Tudor roses and other emblems. Its shape is meant to symbolise the four corners of the world. The Royal Orb, a globe of solid gold six inches in diameter, surmounted by a diamond cross set in a large amethyst, is next handed to the Queen.

"And when you see this Orb set under the Cross", the Arch-

bishop says, "remember that the whole world is subject to the Power and Empire of Christ our Redeemer."

It is a symbol of the Faith she has sworn to defend.

The ring is next placed on the third finger of the Queen's right



—British Travel Association Photo

The Ampulla in the form of a golden eagle with outspread wings; the Anointing Spoon, parts of which date from the 13th century; and St. George's bracelets. The bracelets, which are of solid gold, are not used in the Coronation ceremony.

hand. This is "the ensign of Queenly dignity, and of defence of the Catholic Faith". The sceptres, one with a cross and another with a dove, follow.

Long-Awaited Moment

Now comes the moment for which the world has waited. The putting on of the Crown. It is not the most important feature of the Coronation, which is primarily a religious ceremony with the anointing as its most solemn moment. But the crowning is a climax. The placing of St. Edward's Crown on the Queen's head is the signal for tremendous cheering. The grey stones of the Abbey will echo to the simple but inspiring words: GOD SAVE THE QUEEN! The peers don their coronets, the trumpets sound, and at the Tower of London the ancient cannon boom their salute.

The Queen will then receive from the Archbishop the Bible, Chalice and Paten. Of the Bible, he will tell her that "... it is the most valuable thing that this world affords. Here is wisdom; this is the Royal Law". The Chalice and Paten, of pure gold, are the communion cup and plate used for Holy Communion.

The Coronation ceremony will be over. Princes and peers will pay homage. The stately procession will line up and leave, and a hush of expectancy will spread through the crowded streets outside, where the Queen's loyal subjects await to pay their own personal tribute to a young and lovely sovereign.

History Unfolds

Along Route Of Royal Procession Are Famous Buildings, Monuments

In her Coronation Progress Queen Elizabeth II will be seen by a vast concourse of people in the Mall—one of London's very few straight leafy avenues—in five of its famous streets—Whitehall, Pall Mall, St. James's Street, Piccadilly and Regent Street—and in others, in Trafalgar Square and Hyde Park and on the Embankment. The Procession will not go within a mile of the City of London (as the once walled city, over which the Lord Mayor presides, St. Paul's Cathedral arises and the Bank of England broods, is still called), nor will it pass near the hall of the London County Council, the centre of London government. But the Houses of Parliament will be toweringly in the picture.

Years Alter Route

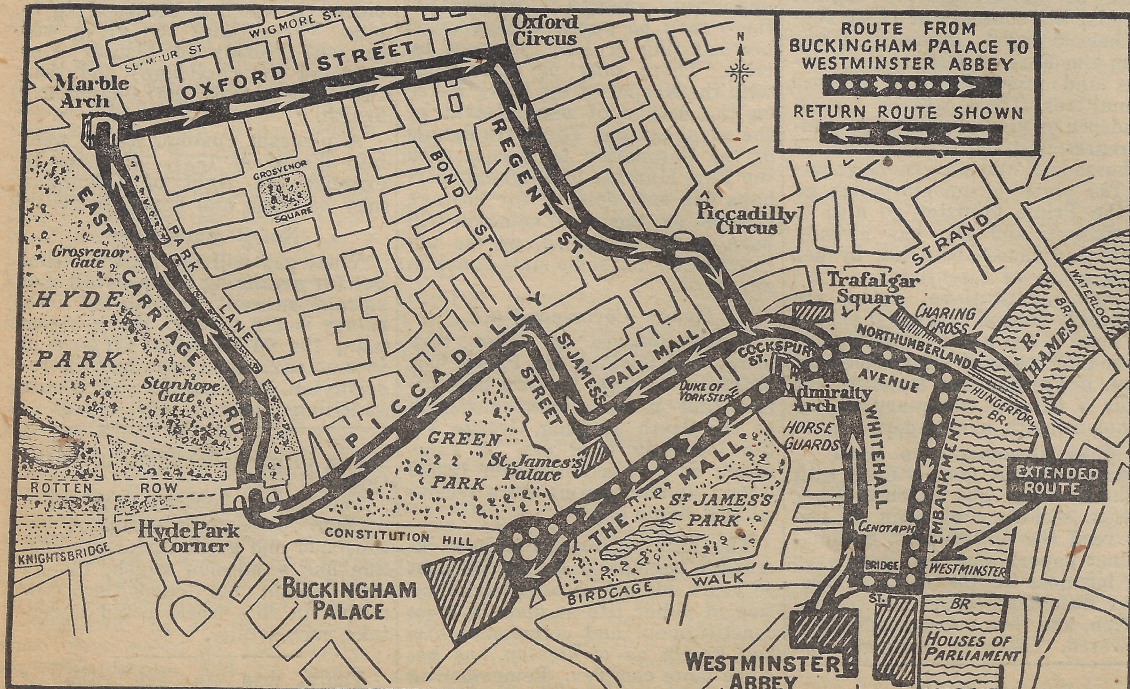
Much of the route of the Procession has a changed look to those who can remember the Coronation of Edward VII. Buckingham Palace itself in 1912 had its face lifted from plaster to Portland stone, the Victoria Memorial with the great queen sitting high over marble fountains, seeming on occasions such as this to review the comings and goings of her descendants, was erected in King Edward's time, and the new Mall with the pillars and statuary, the gift of the Commonwealth, were all part of the plan for a processional approach to the

Palace carried out in the reigns of Edward VII and George V. The Quadriga on Wellington Arch at Hyde Park Corner—it symbolises Peace and was just there when Zeppelins dropped bombs on London in World War I—and the Admiralty Arch at the east end of the Mall were part of the same scheme. In World War II bombs fell on the royal apartments of the Palace; Whitehall was unscarred, but the House of Commons was destroyed (now rebuilt) and the Abbey damaged.

London's Best Statue

The Procession in the Mall passes Marlborough House, built by the founder of the Churchill greatness and now the home of the Queen Mother, passed Henry VIII's St. James's Palace where Charles II, Queen Anne, James II and George IV were born and Queen Victoria married; passes brightly painted Carlton House Terrace where Palmerston, Gladstone and Curzon lived; and on to Trafalgar Square. There Nelson on his column has long presided over the open-air meetings of every conceivable party and creed. At the top of the Square in front of the National Gallery are Grinling Gibbons's statue of James II and Houdon's of George Washington. At Charing Cross is London's best statue, Le Soeur's Charles I. Then

(Continued on Page 8)



Route of the Coronation procession. The Processional route will leave Buckingham Palace on the way to Westminster Abbey, and will proceed via Trafalgar Square, Northumberland Avenue, Victoria Embankment, Bridge Street, Parliament Square, Broad Sanctuary, to the annexe at the West entrance of the Abbey. The return route will be by way of

Whitehall, Cockspur Street, Pall Mall, St. James's Street, Piccadilly, Hyde Park Corner, East Carriage Road, Marble Arch, Oxford Street, Regent Street, Piccadilly Circus, Haymarket to Trafalgar Square and through Admiralty Arch into the Mall and then to Buckingham Palace.

Priceless Treasures

Crown Jewels Housed In Tower Of London

In the Wakefield Tower, a vaulted chamber of the Tower of London where Henry VI was imprisoned and murdered, are housed the Crown Jewels which will figure in the Coronation ceremony.

Visitors gaze spellbound at the lustrous gold orbs, the Royal Sceptre containing the largest cut diamond in the world and the fabulous Imperial State Crown which contains 2,783 diamonds, 277 pearls, 17 sapphires, 11 emeralds and 5 rubies.

These however are only a few of the items constituting the Royal Regalia, which include St. Edward's Staff, the Spoon and Ampulla, the Golden Spurs, the State Swords, the Orb, Ring, Sceptres and the Crowns.

Their value cannot be stated because obviously they would never be put up for sale, but certainly they are worth, intrinsically, many millions of dollars. A fine haul for a burglar, if he was rash enough to risk electrocution or decapitation—two penalties which, it is rumored, would have to be faced by a prospective thief.

The Crown Jewels have had their vicissitudes. Once the Regalia were housed in Westminster Abbey, but bits and pieces had a habit of disappearing. Following an attempt to rob the Abbey in the reign of Henry III the jewels were removed to the Tower of London, the Impregnable stronghold by the River Thames, which took nearly 200 years to build (between 1078 and 1272).

Thief Rewarded

Even at the Tower of London the jewels were still a temptation. An Irish adventurer, Colonel Blood, wheedled his way into the confidence of the assistant keeper, overpowered him with the help of two accomplices and nearly got away with the State Crown and Orb. The sequel was strange, for instead of being executed the thief was rewarded by King Charles II with a pension of £500 a year—a large sum in those days.

Most people assume that all the regalia are of great antiquity. This, however, is not the case. During the Commonwealth regime of Oliver Cromwell, from 1649 to

the Sovereign after the anointing, as an emblem of chivalry, but since the Coronation of Queen Anne it has been the custom of the Lord Great Chamberlain simply to touch the Sovereign's heels with them.

The four swords of State are among the most beautiful examples of workmanship in the world. Each sword has a separate symbolical significance. For instance the Jewelled Sword of State, which at State openings of Parliament is carried point upwards before the Sovereign, symbolises office.

Gold-Encased Eword

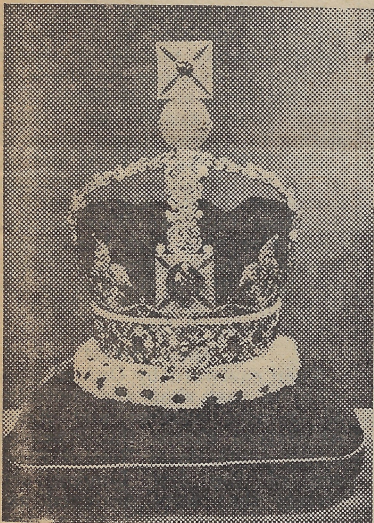
This sword was made for the Coronation of George IV in 1821 at a cost of £6,000. Its gold scabbard is covered with emblems of the United Kingdom—the Rose of England, the Thistle of Scotland, the Shamrock of Ireland, beauti-



The Crown Jewels are housed in the Tower of London, the great medieval fortress on the banks of the Thames which has been the scene of more

dramatic and stirring episodes in England's history than any other single building.

—British Travel Association Photo



—British Travel Association photos

THE IMPERIAL STATE CROWN

After the Coronation Ceremony the Imperial State Crown is worn by the Reigning Monarch on all State occasions such as the Opening of Parliament. The existing Crown was made for Queen Victoria in 1838 and embodies many historical gems, the Black Prince's ruby, sapphire from the ring of Edward the Confessor, Queen Elizabeth's earrings and many other ancient gems. In front is the Second Star of Africa, weighing 309½ carats, cut from the great Cullinan Diamond. In all the Crown contains 2,783 diamonds, 277 pearls, 17 sapphires, 11 emeralds and five rubies. St. Edward's Crown, copied in the time of Charles II from the ancient Crown worn by Edward the Confessor, is the Crown of England and is the Crown with which all our Monarchs since that time have been crowned.

THE CROWN OF ENGLAND

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1660, the priceless relics which for six centuries had figured in the crowning of England's monarchs were broken down. On the restoration of the Monarchy in 1660 strenuous efforts were made to track down and re-assemble such pieces as had not been broken or defaced. A few gems were recovered undamaged, including the Black Prince's ruby and St. Edward's Sapphire, which adorn the Imperial Crown today.

Ancient Regalia

The only pieces of the present regalia which have featured in the crowning of English monarchs before 1660 are those two gems, Queen Elizabeth's pearl ear-drops and the Stuart Sapphire from the Crown of Charles II. The Spoon and Ampulla, which will be used in the Coronation ceremony for the solemn moment of anointing, date from the pre-reformation days.

The spoon has been used, it is thought, in Coronation ceremonies for nearly 800 years, for its workmanship is in the style of the late 12th or early 13th century. The Ampulla is a gold vessel shaped like an eagle, through whose beak the sacramental oil is poured into the spoon. The Archbishop of Canterbury will dip two fingers into this spoon and anoint the Sovereign with the sign of the Cross.

The Golden Spurs, of solid chased gold, used to be buckled on to

fully worked in rubies, diamonds and emeralds. The hilt and grip are thickly studded with diamonds and other gems.

Symbols of Justice

The second and third swords represent spiritual and temporal justice and together with the Curtana, which has a broken-off point and symbolises mercy, are carried on the ceremony before the Sovereign. It has been the custom to carry three swords of this type ever since the time of Richard I in 1189.

The Orb of State, delivered into the Queen's hands during the Coronation, represents independent sovereignty under the cross. The Orb used today was made for King Charles II, and consists of a globe of gold heavily encrusted with gems. The Archbishop, placing it in the Queen's right hand, will remind her of the significance of the cross surmounting it: "When you see this Orb . . . remember that the whole world is subject to the power and Empire of Christ our Redeemer."

Coronation Ring

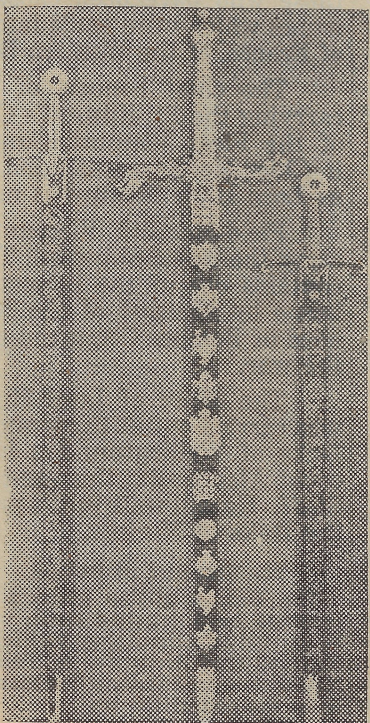
When the Orb has been handed over, the Keeper of the Jewel House then hands the coronation Ring to the Archbishop, who slips it on to the third finger of the Sovereign's right hand.

Next comes the Sceptre, the "Ensign of Kingly Power and

Justice," sometimes called the Baculum. As a symbol of sovereignty it is older than the Crown itself. As a work of art, it is of breathtaking beauty. Originally made for Charles II and since added to and improved, it is nearly three feet long and heavily studded with jewels, though the centre is of plain gold to form a grip. Its pear-shaped stone, the largest cut diamond in the world, weighs 516½ carats and was cut from the Cullinan diamond presented to King Edward VII by the Transvaal Government in 1907. The original diamond weighed 1½ pounds.

King Edward's Crown

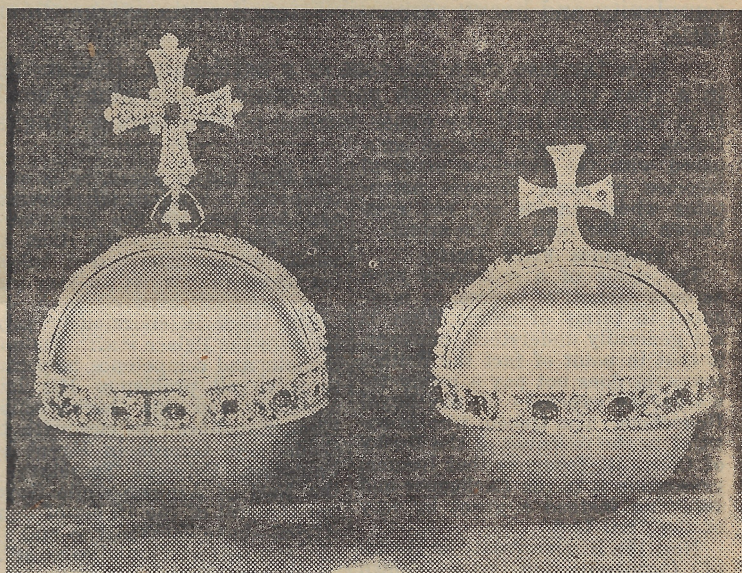
The final act in the Coronation is the placing of King Edward's crown upon the Queen's head. It is so large and heavy, consisting of over 7 pounds in weight of pure gold and gems, that it is doubtful if the Queen will wear it for more than a few minutes before exchanging it for the lighter Imperial Crown of State. King George VI, with characteristic patience, suffered it for 30 minutes of the coronation service, though his father, King George V found



—British Travel Association Photo

THE THREE STATE SWORDS

The Sword of State (in the centre) is a two-handed sword, the length of blade being 32 inches. The handle is of gilt metal, the cross-pieces representing the lion and the unicorn. The scabbard is decorated with diamonds, rubies and emeralds in designs of the Rose, the Thistle and the Shamrock. At the Coronation the Peer who carries the Sword of State delivers it up to the Lord Chamberlain who, in exchange, gives him the Jewelled Sword. The second sword is known as the Sword of Justice to the Spirituality, and the third sword as the Sword of Justice to the Temporality.



—British Travel Association Photo

THE ORBS

There are two Orbs, one for the King and the other for the Queen. The Queen Orb owes its origin to Mary, wife of William of Orange, who insisted on a joint occupation of the Throne. The King's Orb is the larger, and is of polished gold studded with large pearls, rubies, sapphires and emeralds. It is placed in the King's right hand immediately after the King has put on the Royal Robe.

a few minutes quite enough. King Edward VII, who was in a poor state of health at the time of his coronation, was actually crowned with the lighter version and did not wear the heavy Crown at all.

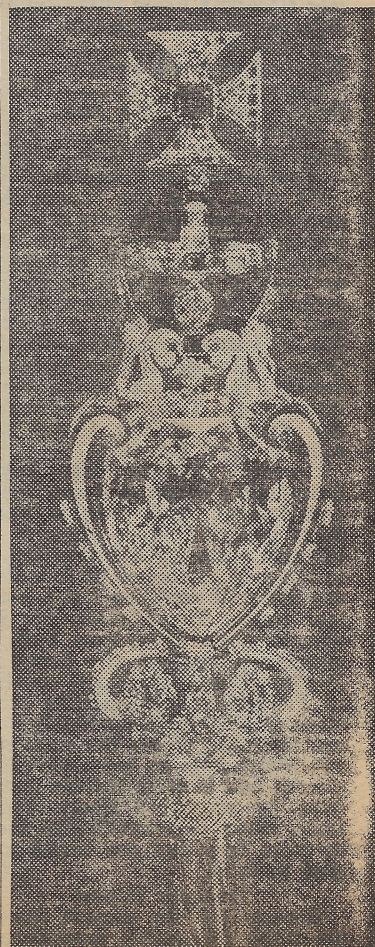
Murdered For Jewel

The great glowing ruby in the larger crown has a bloody and interesting history. Two inches by one and a half in size, in 1367 it was owned by a King of Granada in Spain who was murdered by a neighbouring prince who wanted to possess the stone. In turn he gave it to the Black Prince, who wore it in battle. Later, it saw the tumult and slaughter of Agincourt when carried by Henry V, and the carnage of Bosworth field, when carried by Richard III.

When Richard was killed the crown was found in a bush. Cromwell's vandals, when breaking up the Crown jewels, valued this fabulous gem at a mere £4. How it was recovered after the restoration of the Monarchy in 1660 it is not known, but even then its adventures were not at an end. For when Colonel Blood tried to steal the Crown jewels the ruby fell from its setting and was found in the pocket of one of his accomplices.

Stolen Gem Returned

The sapphire in the cross surmounting the Crown is said to have come from the ring worn by Edward the Confessor at his coronation in 1042, which would make it over 900 years old. It was buried with him in Westminster Abbey, lost when his tomb was desecrated and, in a mysterious way, found its way back to the Royal Regalia. Perhaps a priest who connived at its theft, and had hidden it, was later stricken with remorse and restored it to its proper place.



—British Travel Association Photo

The head of the Royal Sceptre, containing the Great Star of Africa, cut from the Cullinan Diamond.

Taxpayers Don't Bear Royal Household Costs

Income From Duchy Of Cornwall Greatly Exceeds Annual Expenses

The Civil List—as the authorized payments to the Royal Household are called—provide an annual sum of £475,000 to meet the cost of what is probably one of the most complicated “organizations” in the world.

It looks like a lot of money, but since the value of the pound has more than halved since the days of King Edward VII, who received £470,000, it is clear that the present Sovereign must make do on half the original income.

The next point to be perfectly clear about is that this sum is not personal income. It maintains not simply a personal home but a complex, smoothly-running organization which is a vital and valued part of the Commonwealth.

“Her Majesty’s Household” is a broad, general term embodying the state and constitutional machinery that revolves around the Sovereign. The Select Committee which recently reported on the Civil List, commented, in fact, on the enormous increase in the scope and burden of the Sovereign’s duties. Royal visits within Britain itself are innumerable; they give great pleasure and are an important part of a Queen’s duties. The number of public functions increases. There are more official visitors to receive, for instead of only one Commonwealth Government there are now several, whose members have the right to be received when they visit Britain. The number of Ambassadors accredited to the Court of St. James grows larger every year.

With the decreasing value of money, the late King George effected many economies, and the Select Committee agree that there is no scope for further saving. Not only is the Royal Household run with an economical efficiency which some business houses might well envy, but considering its complexity and heavy responsibilities, it costs extraordinary little.

It is far less than the cost of a battleship. It costs less in a year than the British people gamble in a single week; it is less than half the gross income of two famous English Dukes, and a mere pittance compared with the fabulous personal incomes of some Eastern potentates whose names are not even known to the man in the street.

Revenues From Duchy

The value of a monarchy such as ours cannot, of course, be measured in terms of cash. What is not generally understood, however, is that in point of fact the British taxpayer does not pay a penny towards the expenses of the Royal Household. The Queen, who is entitled to the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, foregoes that income, presenting it to the Exchequer and receiving instead a grant by way of the Civil List.

Now the income from the Duchy of Cornwall, and from Crown Lands, amounts to a total of £1,212,000. Far from costing the nation £470,000 a year, therefore the Queen in fact makes the nation a present of very much more than that.

How does the money go? The estimates are:

Her Majesty's Privy Purse	60,000
Salaries of Her Majesty's Household	185,000
Expenses of Her Majesty's Household	121,800
Royal Bounty, Alms and Special Services	13,200
Supplementary provision	95,000

Components of “Household”

Of what does the “household” consist? One can hardly define it precisely, because some of the Sovereign’s servants, while an important part of the entourage, do not actually live at the Palace; others hold office by tradition but in practice have little connection with the Court. “Household” for instance, includes the Keeper of the Jewel House at the Tower of London and the Yeomen of the Guard are equally Royal servants.

Broadly speaking, the Royal Household consists of a number of departments, each with a head. Some servants whose office is of extreme antiquity and who figure in the most important of functions are not paid anything but a nominal wage. The Herald, for instance, whose office goes back to Norman times, and who figure in Proclamations, the State opening of Parliament and suchlike occasions receive, for their highly decorative duties only a few pounds a year—less than an energetic charwomen can earn in Britain nowadays by scrubbing floors. Similarly, many “servants” give their services free and are proud and glad to do it.

Treasury Expert

Luckily for the present Queen, Sir Ulick Alexander, recently appointed Keeper of the Privy Purse and Treasurer to the Queen, has held that post since 1936, and has served the Royal Family in varying capacities for over 30 years. Looking always immaculate and

less than his 64 years, he is even-tempered, a brilliant administrator and has handled the finances of the Palace so expertly that the public were unaware that balancing up was often not an easy task.

Sir Ulick is enormously popular with the Palace staff. His good humour and competence help them to solve all problems. His Irish ancestry and his background—Eton, Sandhurst, service with the Coldstream Guards in Egypt and Palestine, Political Secretary to the Earl of Athlone while Governor-General of the Union of South Africa—have combined to make of him the perfect “Royal servant”.

Works Of Famous Poets, Composers Get Public Preview

Twelve songs for the Coronation, written by Britain’s most distinguished composers and poets will be heard for the first time on June 1, at the Royal Festival Hall, London.

Composers include Ralph Vaughan Williams, Sir Arthur Bliss, John Ireland, Sir George Dyson and Richard Arnell.

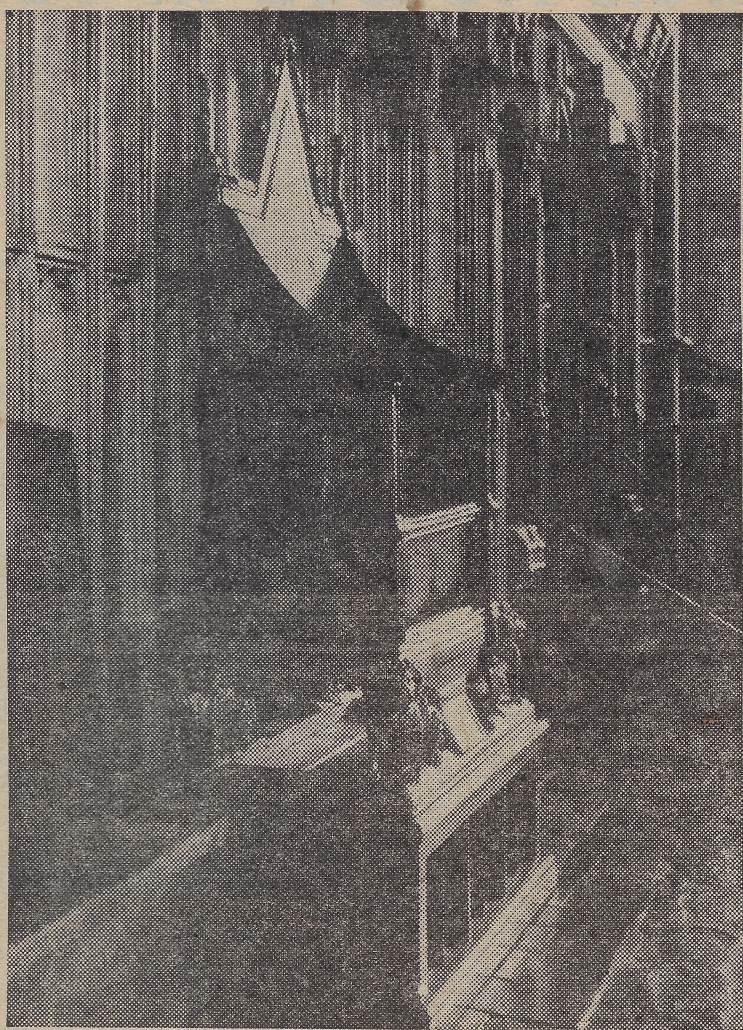
Poets whose work is being set to music include: Walter de la Mare, Edith Sitwell, Stephen Spender, Cecil Day Lewis and Henry Reed.

‘Big Ben’ Is World’s Best Known Clock

Towering high above Westminster, 320 feet above the members of Parliament below, is the best known clock in the world—Big Ben. It figures in millions of picture postcards, thousands of paintings, innumerable newsreels and press photographs. Its chimes have been broadcast by the B.B.C. ever since, as an experiment, they were used to ring out the old year on December 31, 1923, and ring in the new, and the scheduled news bulletins in Britain: they are broadcast forty times a day in overseas transmissions.

World Hears Chimes

At the Coronation, too, this 93-year-old clock will have its vital part to play. Hundreds of thousands of spectators will watch its giant hands as the hour of the arrival of the Royal Procession at the Abbey draws nearer. The whole world will hear its chimes as it tunes in to hear of the great event. And Londoners, especially, will feel for Big Ben a renewed affection; for them the clock is a symbol of the dignity and romance of a great city.



The Coronation Chair made of oak in 1300-1301 has been used at every Coronation for the Crowning or anointing of the Monarch since the Coronation of Edward II. The chair is 6 ft. 9½ inches high and when first made was enriched with gilt gesso decorations and glass mosaics. In the 17th and 18th centuries the chair was grievously mutilated but some of the original decoration remains. The Coronation Chair rests on four lions. The seat is made to slide in and out, and in the space beneath rests the Stone of Scone. The Coronation stone is a roughly cut rectangular hewn block of coarse-grained reddish grey sandstone 26½ inches by 16½ inches by 11 inches thick. It was placed near the shrine of Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey before being incorporated in the Coronation Chair.

Warriors Will Escort The Queen On Entry Into Westminster Abbey

By Peter Wildeblood
(London Daily Mail)

The men who led Britain’s fighting forces in the war have been chosen to walk beside the Queen when she enters Westminster Abbey on Coronation Day.

In January the Earl Marshal announced the names of those who have been chosen for the Queen’s Procession—names which were made famous on the battlefields of Burma, of France, of the Western Desert, in the air, and at sea.

The chief honour, of walking in front of the Queen carrying the St. Edward’s Crown, has been given to Admiral of the Fleet Viscount Cunningham, war-time Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean and First Sea Lord. His appointment as Lord High Steward is made for Coronation Day alone.

Field-Marshal Viscount Montgomery of Alamein will carry the Royal Standard. The Sceptre with the Cross, which contains one of the largest diamonds in the world, will be borne by Marshal of the R.A.F. Viscount Portal, who was head of Bomber Command and Chief of the Air Staff during the war.

The office of Lord High Constable of England, which was carried out at three successive Coronations by the great Duke of Wellington, has been given to Field-Marshal Viscount Alanbrooke, the war-time Chief of the Imperial General Staff. He will walk in the procession beside the Earl Marshal, the Duke of Norfolk.

The Standard of Ireland

The Orb, a golden globe surmounted by a jewelled cross, will be carried into the Abbey by Field-Marshal Earl Alexander of Tunis, Mediterranean Supreme Commander at the end of the war.

Others in the procession who have given distinguished service to their country are Lord De L’Isle and Dudley, V.C.—who will carry the Standard of Ireland—and three holders of the Military Cross: the Earl of Derby, carrying the Standard of England, Viscount Allendale, and Earl Fortescue, who as Knights of the Garter will hold the golden canopy over the Queen during the Anointing ceremony.

The Union Standard will be borne in the procession by Captain J. L. M. Dymoke, whose ancestors have taken part in Coronations since the 14th century. Up to the Coronation of George IV the head

of the Dymoke family acted as King’s Champion.

He had the right to appear, fully armed and on horseback, at the banquet after the Coronation and challenge to mortal combat anyone who dared to gainsay the Sovereign’s right to the Crown. This picturesque custom was afterwards abandoned, together with the banquet, and the Dymokes have since then been given a less colourful part in the celebrations.

Another hereditary right to take part in the procession is that of Viscount Dudo, who will bear the Standard of Scotland as his forebears, the Scrymgeour-Wedderburns—the first name means “a good fighter”—have done for generations.

Began With King Charles I

These men, with other representatives of the Church, the nobility, and the Orders of Chivalry, will be by the Queen’s side when she en-

Procession Travels Historic Route

(Continued from page 6)

by dull Northumberland Avenue to the Embankment and to Parliament Square and so to Westminster Abbey.

On her return from the Abbey the crowned Queen comes by storied Whitehall, past the Banquet Hall which Inigo Jones built for James I and from which James’s son, Charles I, stepped to the scaffold; past Downing Street where Premiers live and past all the chief Ministries; on through Trafalgar Square again, and on to our most gregarious male streets—Pall Mall, St. James’s Street and Piccadilly, where London’s chief clubs hive and mildly buzz.

Many Exclusive Clubs

In Pall Mall the chief clubs are the Athenaeum, the Travellers, the Reform, the United Service, the Oxford and Cambridge, the United Universities and the Marlborough (founded, they say, by Edward VII, when Prince of Wales, because he was not allowed to smoke at White’s); the largest is the Royal Automobile and near it stands the blitzed shell that was the Carlton. These lay monasteries compose a street unique in the world, and the most stately characteristic thoroughfare in London. St. James’s Street, with its Palace at the bottom and Holland’s seemingly Brooks’s Club, White’s Club (the oldest club) and Boodle’s with its elegant fanlike front and others, may dispute this. The street has also a bootmaker whose wares almost establish your social status and a wine merchant whose great scales have weighed (and kept the records of) royalties, peers and notable folk for 200 years.

Stately Buildings

Piccadilly with the Green Park bowering one side at its western end, its happy undulation that so enlivens its distance, its hotels and club buildings and old family mansions (now nearly all offices) ending in Apsley House where the Duke of Wellington lived and now is his museum, is London’s most charming street. And so north by the East Carriage Way of Hyde Park, alongside Park Lane that is becoming the boulevard of fashionable hotel life, to the Marble Arch that once stood in front of Buckingham Palace.

A Show Street

Then eastward by Oxford Street with its vast shop and hinterland of eminent squares and streets. At Oxford Circus the Procession moves south down Regent Street, one of the few London show streets that were designed as a whole. It was built as a grand driveway for the Prince Regent to use in his outings from his Carlton House to his new Regent Park. It was rebuilt between the wars, fronted with Portland Stone, and leads to that centre of London rejoicing, Piccadilly Circus, with as its centre, Eros on his fountain.

Passes Theatres

The route then winds south through Haymarket where are London’s most ancient and primitive shopfront (a snuffmaker’s) and its prestige theatre, the Haymarket, as well as Beerbohm Tree’s Her Majesty’s. Then past Norway House and the massive Canada House to Trafalgar Square, through Admiralty Arch—and the crowned Queen drives along the Mall again past Queen Victoria on her marble throne, and so home to the Palace with the acclamations of the nation ringing and sounding around her.

Lives Of Queens Basis For Pageant In English Village

A pageant based on episodes in the lives of the eight Queens who have ruled England will be presented in a garden at the village of Headley, in Hampshire, during the Coronation month of June. Headley is 45 miles south of London.

ters by the West Door of the Abbey while the choir sings the 122nd Psalm, as they have since the Coronation of Charles I: “I was glad when they said unto me, We will go into the House of the Lord.”

And, when the ceremony is finished, they will escort their Queen, now wearing the glittering Imperial Crown and carrying a sceptre in each hand, out into the bell-loud streets where her people are waiting to greet Elizabeth the Second.